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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

President Wilson's Letter

THE exultant letter of President Wilson to Secretary McAdoo, has much in it that is fine, it has a good deal in it which is much more sanguine in hope than certain of fulfillment. If the new currency law will, in its operation, break the grasp which the gold combine has held on the business of the country since 1893, its beneficent power will be hailed with delight by a long suffering country. On the subject of monopoly the letter is not so clear because out through it there still shines the prejudice which warps so many minds when wealth is considered. The man who is born rich, or who through sagacity of luck acquires large means, has a natural, legal and proper advantage over a poor man, for money is labor perpetuated and goes on accumulating even as did the labor that created it. That gives to the rich a natural monopoly which is absolutely just unless the owner of it uses it to oppress his less fortunate fellow men.

For example if four honest men are pursuing a business and making a little profit, and, seeing their opportunity combine and double their profits their monopoly is entirely legitimate unless, taking advantage of their position, they begin to exact illegitimate profits.

On the tariff question the president fumbles badly. He says the former system "was purposely contrived to confer private favors." That is a very sweeping charge and in the main is backed by no sufficient proof. On the other hand the momentous fact stands out clear and distinct, that under that tariff the country had seen such progress as no other country had ever seen, under it more skilled and unskilled laborers found employment at better wages than had ever been seen in the world's history.

The president says "the thing stood so until the Democratic party came into power last year."

The real truth had better be told. Many tariff-protected industries had advanced so that they no longer needed high protection and the Republican party had sought for years to have it revised, but the members of Mr. Wilson's party in congress baffled every effort in that direction. It finally went into power on a promise of revision. It met that promise by practical annihilation.

We shall see how that eventuates when the war in Europe is ended and business assumes normal conditions.

We know that already it has resulted in the killing of some industries, the crippling of many others, in the reduction of wages on many lines, the taking of positions from thousands of laborers and the kindling of hope in the hearts of thousands of foreign monopolists who grow rich by grinding the wages of their laborers down to almost the starvation point. In the meantime the

workers have less money and the promised reduction in the cost of living has not materialized.

Probably in his next message the president will discuss all these questions more fully and others which he did not include in his letter.

Thanksgiving

BY PROCLAMATIONS of the President and Governor, next Thursday will be the official Thanksgiving day for this year.

The day is sacred. The hearts of men should be grateful for the blessings that have been theirs through the past year.

While the scanty harvests of Europe are being ground under the hoof-beats and the wheels of machines of death; while men by thousands are dying daily on the battle fields and in the hospitals beyond the sea, and a pall of inexpressible sorrow hangs over the broken hearts of whole empires; our people sing the anthems of peace as they gather their ample harvests, as no sign of war or of pestilence is in the air or on the earth.

Surely ours should be a most grateful people.

But the blessings bring with them many duties.

Our people are contributing grandly to the Red Cross fund, but in our own fair land there are many poor. Many worthy people cannot obtain the work they need to feed those they love.

It should be the duty of every city and every town to search these out and provide for them. The foreign gifts are good, the taking care of our own people who are in need should be compulsory.

Were the Infinite to speak He would ask for no lip service, but the command would be repeated: "Feed my lambs! Feed my sheep!"

Moreover, on this day of gratitude, the thought should be emphasized in every American heart, that in as much as the safety of the nation must always rest on the intelligence and patriotism of all the people, the most earnest prayer today should be for more effective learning and for the cultivation of the love of country until it shall fill the heart of every dweller under our flag.

"Bobs" and "Little Phil"

THE men of England called Field Marshall Earl Roberts "Bobs" as Americans called General Sheridan "Little Phil" thirty-five years ago.

The two men were much alike as soldiers. There were but a few months difference in the dates of their birth, they were about the same height and size; they were both born soldiers and were of the same order of soldiers. When an enemy was before them their natural instinct was to fight him and after defeating him to chase him to his lair and take him in.

Roberts never planned and fought and won a grander battle than that of Five Forks. Roberts never met in the field such fighters as Sheridan did on that day at Five Forks.

Roberts' great Kandahar campaign, for which he was gratefully given an earldom, was not more difficult, nor attended with so much suffering as Sheridan's winter campaign against the Cheyennes. Roberts never fought so terrible a battle

as Sheridan fought at Stone river, where Sheridan's division was assailed by the fighting Cleyburn's whole corps, and maintained the furious onset until three of his brigade commanders, seventy general officers and nearly one-half of the rank and file of his division were killed or wounded. He also lost some guns and reporting to his superior officer he said: "I never abandoned the guns until all the horses and all but sixteen of the gunners were killed."

At Chattanooga he was ordered to charge and if possible carry the outer works in front of the enemy's center. He stormed the works, but never paused until he swept the heights before him and put the enemy to flight.

His cavalry was the cover of the van and the flank of the army in the terrible Wilderness battles.

He swept round Lee's army, dispersed "Jeb" Stewart's cavalry at Yellow Tavern, where Stewart was killed; fought and won the battle of Winchester, made Cedar Creek famous in song and story and planned and fought the last great battle of the war at Five Forks.

Before Five Forks, Grant received a dispatch at headquarters. He read it and turning to Meade said: "Sheridan wants to strike the enemy in his front near Petersburg. Meade said: 'What if Lee, seeing the peril, strips his entrenchments of men and strikes Sheridan's flank?' With a grim smile Grant replied: 'He says he will lick h——I out of him.'"

It is no disparagement to Earl Roberts to compare him with General Sheridan. Sheridan made his cavalry a really distinct arm of the service and taught it when necessary to dismount and fight as infantry, supplying the model which is now the rule in all European armies; his principal battles were against soldiers infinitely superior to any that Lord Roberts ever fought, and Grant put on record in substance: that "Sheridan always knew more about the location and strength of the enemy than any of us; he is perfectly competent to manage any campaign and to command any number of men of all arms."

Great Britain covered Roberts with titles, ribbons, crosses, stars and garters.

The congress of the United States revived the rank of "General of the Army," which had never been bestowed on any officers save Grant and Sherman and gave it to Sheridan.

Great guns in battle fired the last salutes to Roberts as he died.

The boom of sobbing surges against the shuddering shore made the last lullaby for Sheridan as his stormy soul was passing.

England is thinking now how different things would have been today had Earl Roberts' advice during the past dozen years been accepted and followed.

Had it been, England would now have 4,000,000 trained soldiers; she would have avoided losing thousands of officers and men which she is suffering because untrained men are being hurled against a perfectly trained foe. Indeed, we doubt